

upper lamella almost parallel to chondroid plate and (3) that of *corrugata*, with narrow whorls, on which the upright lamella tends to increase in height and is smooth on its lateral and striate on its median surfaces.

Plate 2. Scales represent 1 cm.; longer one for first 9 figs., shorter for figs. 10-23. Photographed by Alfred Zimmerman.

SOME DESERT HELICES OF THE GENUS MICRARIONTA

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND H. N. LOWE

MICRARIONTA ROWELLI MEXICANA, new subspecies.

San Francisco Mountains, 12 miles south of Sonoyta, State of Sonora, Mexico, collected by H. N. Lowe, Feb. 27, 1934.

The shell is light pinkish cinnamon on the spire and in an ill-defined band below the suture of the last whorl, which is elsewhere paler, nearly white. Shape nearly that of the type of *M. rowelli*, but a trifle more depressed. Apical sculpture as in *M. rowelli* and *M. desertorum*; subsequent whorls, up to a growth-rest line near the end of the penult whorl, with regularly arranged papillae, decidedly more distinct than in *M. hutsoni*, the last whorl smooth except for light growth ripples. Height 7.8 mm., diam. 14.8 mm.

In *M. rowelli* (type) the post-embryonic whorls show only the faintest traces of papillae on the antepenult whorl, none on later whorls. In *M. hutsoni* papillae do not extend to the penult whorl, and the umbilicus is a little wider.

All of these snails are very much alike, and in our opinion *M. hutsoni*, *desertorum* and the present form are best regarded as local races of one species, *M. rowelli*, which if this view is correct, is rather widely spread, and with an astonishingly discontinuous range.

These snails were taken about 12 miles south of Sonoyta in a range of granite mountains which lies just south of the trail to Punta Peñasco. They were found under loose rocks on the north slopes of the canyons nearest the road. A few were taken alive, fastened to the under sides of the rocks. There was a little protection by mesquite and other desert vegetation.

MICRARIONTA ROWELLI BAKERENSIS, new subspecies.

Limestone hill near Baker, San Bernardino Co., California, collected by H. N. Lowe, April 16, 1934.

The shell is pale ochraceous buff, with light pinkish cinnamon spire, a chestnut-brown band above the periphery, and a brownish band below the suture of the last whorl; often also some fine, oblique, protractive dusky lines in the peripheral and basal regions. In apical sculpture, deep suture and width of the spire it is like *M. rowelli*. Delicate papillae are to be seen on the penult whorl in fresh examples. Aperture about as in *M. rowelli*, but the parietal callus is quite thin, not thickened in old specimens as in that species. It is somewhat more solid than *M. rowelli*, more elevated, and with a narrower umbilicus.

Height 10.1 mm., diam. 17 mm., aperture 8.4×9.7 mm., umbilicus 2 mm. wide; $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Height 9.5 mm., diam. 15.3 mm.

This shell is larger, more elevated and more narrowly umbilicate than *M. hutsoni amboiana* Willett, which is its nearest neighbor among the races of *M. rowelli*.

It was taken on the north slope of a small range of limestone hills just west of the highway, and about a half mile south of Baker. There was no protecting vegetation of any kind. The snails were about half way up the hill, just under a high cliff, and were mostly buried under a few inches of soil and small bits of rock. Several were found still fastened to the stones, but not a single live shell.

A NEW *HELICOSTYLA* FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

HELICOSTYLA LEOPARDUS MELADRYAS, new subspecies. (The dark wood nymph.)

Shape and surface as in *Helicostyla leopardus codenensis*; a band around columellar axis and the apical $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls black, the next whorl old rose; conspicuous on the penult, indistinct on the last whorl, which has a narrowly oblique-streaked hydrophanous tapestry, with some irregular, zigzag dark stripes. The